### **Enterprise Information Technology**

## Enterprise Information Architecture for Mission Development

### Jayne Dutra

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Enterprise Information Architect
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California Institute of Technology
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## Problem Statement: JPL Today



Parts
Catalogues
Item Data



Electronic Libraries Documents



What did I call it? Where did I put it? How do I find it?



Engineering Repositories *Drawings, Models* 







Problem Reporting Data, Reports





## How Do I Look For Information?

Does Mars Polar Lander = MPL 98? MPL? Mars PL?

- Terms are used inconsistently
- Terms vary from system to system
- Documents and associated Objects are often separated
  - Search is most often time consuming and unsuccessful
  - Design and engineering rationales frequently lost for mission teams of the future















# The Solution: An Integrated Enterprise Information Architecture



### A Unified View of our information space

- Integrated with business processes and best practices
- Based on institutional policies and common architecture
- Independent of any specific repository or technology
- Able to deal with harmonization of information according to a larger point of view
- Relevant and useful to our customers

Expressed with shareable metadata and its values (taxonomy)







## Information Building Blocks

An integrated information architecture is made up of several components:

- Common Metadata Specification
  - Core Metadata Specification for JPL Information Objects
- Common language (Controlled vocabularies)
  - By discipline, product, life cycle, process, etc.
  - NASA Taxonomy, JPL Taxonomy, Partner Taxonomies
- Business Rules for data reconciliation
  - You say "to-ma-to" and I say "to-mah-toh"





### The Various Uses of Metadata

#### Metadata Classes

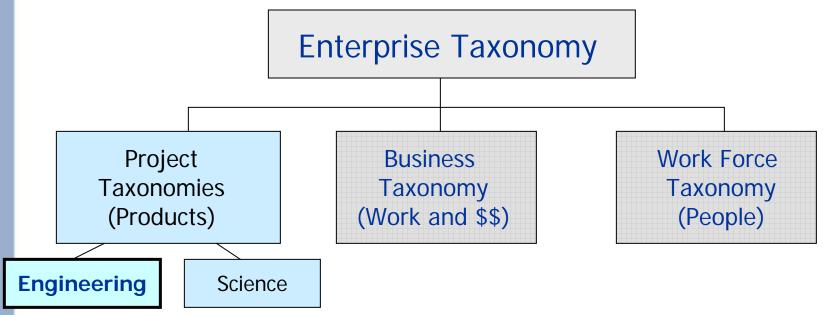
- Enables rules for rationalization and search across disparate repositories
  - Identify and distinguish
    - Who produced the content and who is the owner
  - Search and Browse
    - What is the content about
    - Enables information discovery
  - Use Management and Records Compliance
    - Publication venues and access rights
    - Retention and other compliance issues
- JPL Metadata Core Specification for Project Documentation





## Developing A Tiered Taxonomy

- Knowledge Domains require varying processes, work flows and vocabularies
- Enterprise Information Architecture is tiered, some tasks require more granularity in a vocabulary than others.
- There is overlap between Domains in the "white spaces of knowledge".







# JPL Enterprise Project Taxonomy Goals

- Tightly integrated with JPL Project Metadata Core Specification
  - Provides vocabulary values for the appropriate metadata fields
  - Designed to be relevant for a domain of users (communities of practice)
- Provides a classification scheme for identifying content
  - A means for tagging content so it can be used and reused in different contexts
- Derived from JPL standard gold sources
  - Vocabulary owners are Subject Matter Experts in their domains
  - Discoverable with Service Oriented Architectures or Semantic Web technologies





# JPL Enterprise Taxonomy - Built on a Solid Foundation: NASA Taxonomy

Facets	Strategic Value
Access Requirements	Sensitivity and access control
Audiences	Who the content is intended for
Business Purpose	Why the content was created
Competencies	Relevant field or discipline
Content Types	The genre of the content
Industries	External partners & businesses
Instruments	Flight payloads that yield science
Locations	Sites where work occurs – on and off Earth
Missions/Projects	NASA's lines of business
Organizations	NASA organizations
Subject Categories	The topic of the content





## Adding JPL Specific Fields

## JPL needs unique attribute sets that enable significant business processes

Definition	Value Sets
Mission Phase	Mission Life Cycle
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
Document State	Content Versioning
System/Subsystem	Spacecraft structures
Repository	Where the object resides
Document Class	Is the object under CM?
Document Level	Project Hierarchy
Role	Who uses the Content





## What is the Semantic Web and Why Is It Relevant?

- Today's Web is made for people to read and understand
- Tomorrow's Web will be made for computers to read and understand
  - Systems can perform transactions across applications without human help
  - Leverages the vast amount of data accessible on the Web for machine processing
  - Enables semantic unification of disparate data based on relationships and inferencing
  - Uses RDF for assertion statements and OWL for logic
  - Information can be advertised as a service available for query





# Using the NASA Taxonomy to Associate JPL Vocabulary Terms

**NASA Taxonomy** 

Content Types

Designs and SpecificationsQuality Control

PFR Vocabulary Terms

- Problem Failure Report
- Incident Surprise Anomaly
- Engineering Design Specifications
- Instrument Procedures

Re-Combined through RDF

Cassini Electronic Library Terms





# Validation: Faceted Navigation Prototype for Engineers

### Semantic Search/faceted navigation for Flight Projects

- JPL Engineering Domain
- Pilot funded by JPL Chief Engineer
- For flight teams on Phoenix Mission
- Completed in 6 weeks
- Goal: Provide cross repository search from a single interface based on
  - Relationships of information objects
  - Life cycles mission and content
  - Task analysis for specific roles
  - Engineering processes implemented with work flow







### Phoenix Search Pilot - Intuitive Browse by Category

15,000 Items ~ 5 Repositories ~ Sponsored by the JPL Chief Engineer





# Further Use Cases: Faceted Navigation Using Relationships

#### Project Manager:

 "I'd like to check all documents needed to complete my Certification for Launch to see what state they're in, no matter where they are."

#### Cognizant Engineer:

- "I'd like to see all problem failure reports on a sub-system I designed and flew 5 years ago so I can incorporate the lessons learned into my current mission."
- Project Information Management Engineer:
  - "I'd like to see the status of all Phase B documents that I need to prep for an upcoming gate review so I know we're ready."

#### Fabrication Shop Manager:

"I'd like to see all drawings in the approval release cycle so I can plan to staff my shop appropriately to get all the work done on schedule."





### The Business Value of Common Data Models

- Data models identified in each domain allow us to work across repositories in a unified manner increasing:
  - Data integrity, business intelligence, nimbleness of the enterprise
- Decreasing IT developer time on:
  - Data validation, individual development of common data values, maintenance of common data values, presenting information graphically through dashboards or other collaborative tools
- Decreasing Flight Teams' time on:
  - Retrieving information, synthesizing information, managing documentation for reviews, managing budget information

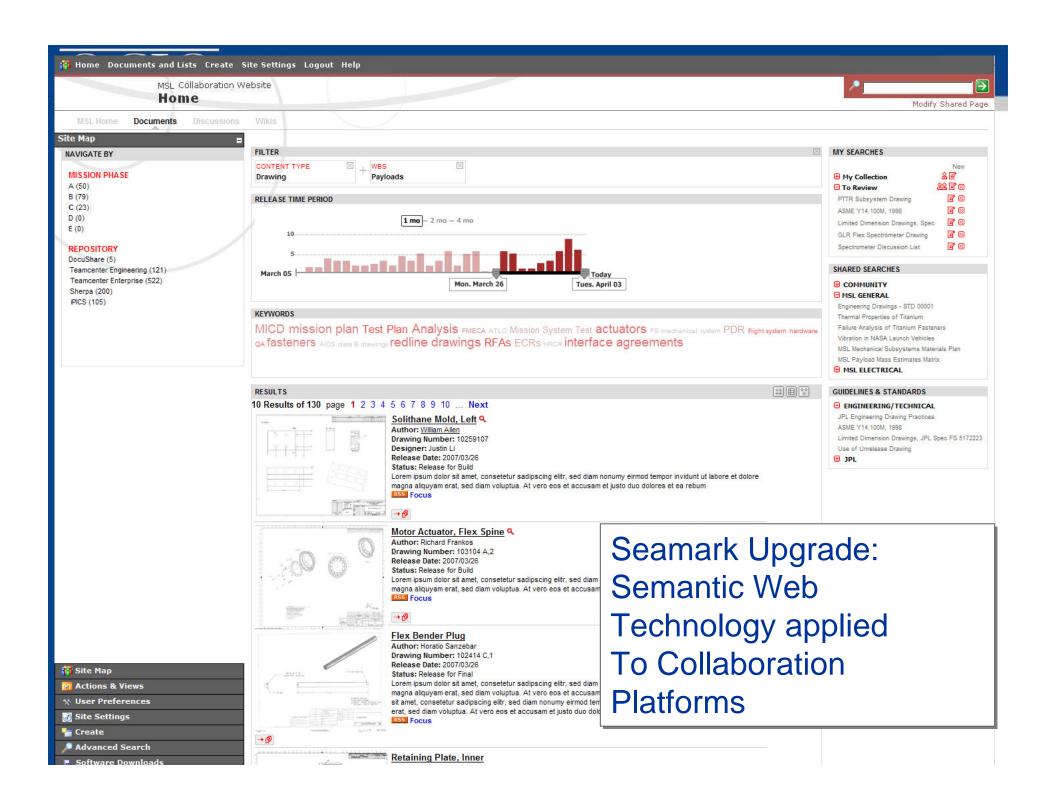
This method improves JPL's business efficiency greatly!

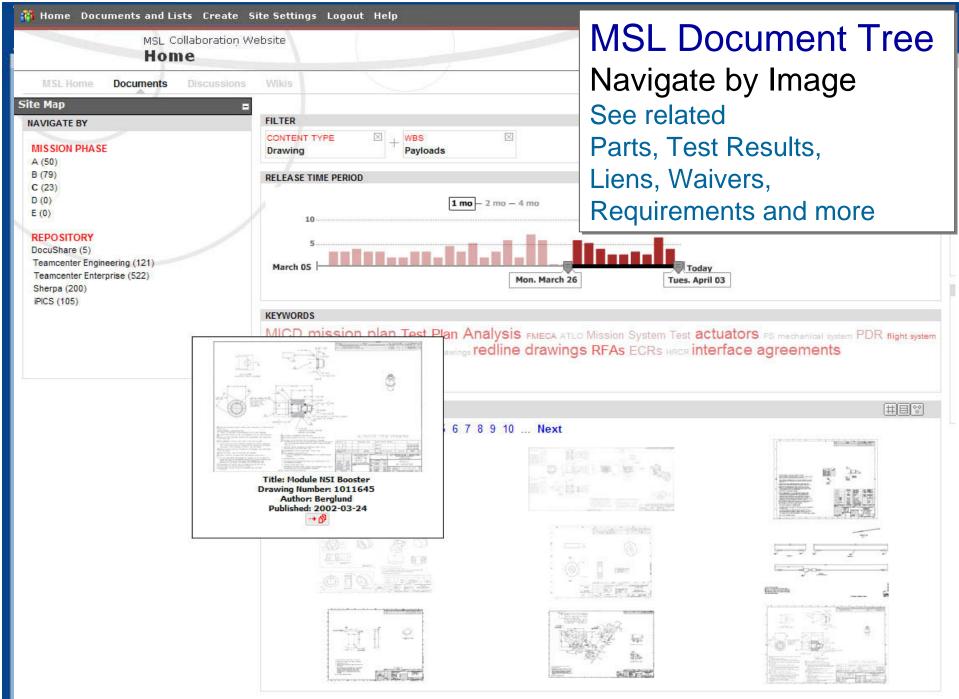


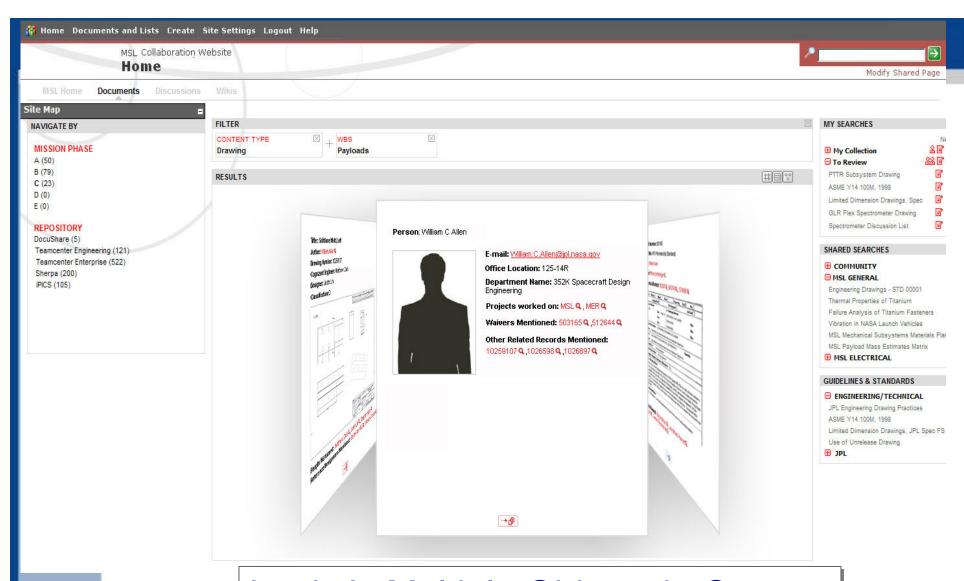


## On the Horizon

- Collaborative spaces for virtual spaces based on
  - Mission Life cycle
  - Content types
  - Systems and subsystems under development
  - Engineering processes
- New capability
  - Visualization dashboards, charts, graphs
  - Saved searches, subscribed searches, personal searches, team searches
  - Faceted navigation by relevant attributes
  - Workflow enabled by
  - Metadata about people, places and things giving a 360 dg view of the knowledge space



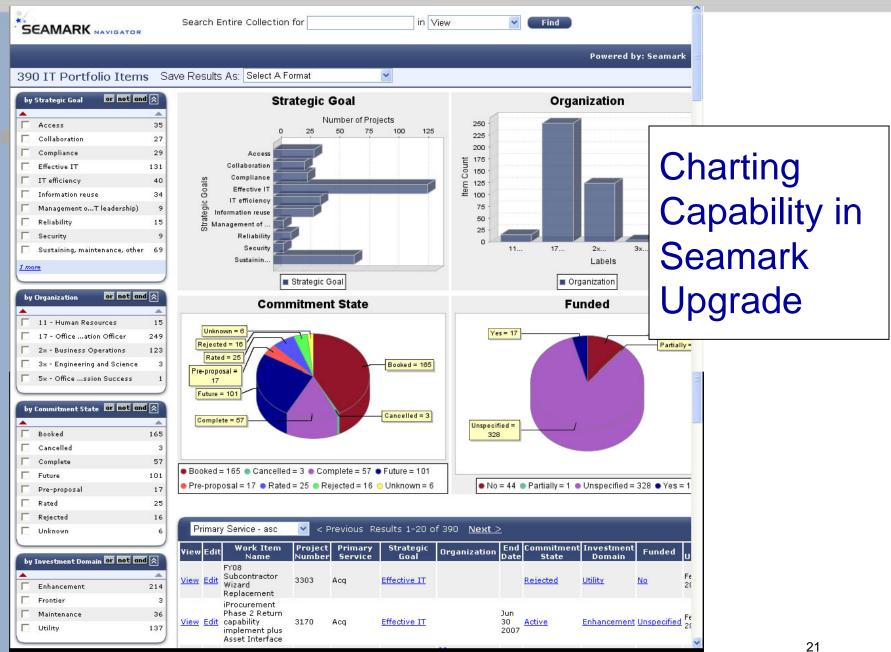




Look At Multiple Objects in Context Includes data on people, projects as well as engineering products











## Thank you!

Jayne.E.Dutra@jpl.nasa.gov